L 52786-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPA(w)-2/ELC(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(t)/EWA(m)-2
ACCESSION NR: AP5010741 Pz-6/Pi-4 IJP(c) UR/0181/65/007/004/1233/1234
JD/AT
34
33
AUTHOR: Serebrov, L. A.; Salin, V. I. 21 B

TITLE: Field-intensified secondary electron emission produced by penetration through thin layers of zinc sulfide 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 1233-1234

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, secondary emission, field intensification, emission amplification

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as earlier investigations of field-intensified secondary emission were limited to dielectrics, especially porous films of NaCl, MgO, and KCl with thickness 0.5--70 μ, the authors investigated targets with ZnS layers. The measurements were made by a pulsed two-beam procedure described elsewhere (Radiotekhn. i elektron. v. 7, 1657, 1962). The targets were thin porous semiconductor layers (~ 0.5 μ) on aluminum substrates approximately 0.1 μ thick. The energy of the electrons in the working beam, which bombarded the targets from the substrate side, could be varied between 0.5 and 10 keV, the beam current not exceeding 1 μA. The energy of the electrons of the auxiliary beam, bombarding the front surface of

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L 52786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010741

the ZnS film, was 0.5 keV. The quantity used to characterize the efficiency of the secondary electron emission was the ratio of the secondary electron emission current pulses penetrating through the charged and uncharged targets. The results show that, regardless of the collector voltage, the amplification coefficient has a maximum near a primary electron energy of approximately 2 keV, which is known to be insufficient to enable the beam to penetrate through the target. It is concluded that the secondary emission is governed by two processes, one cascade-like multiplication of the secondary electrons in the pores of the semiconductor layer, and the other soft x-radiation from the substrate bombarded by the beam. It is suggested that this mechanism can serve as a basis for the construction of low-voltage emitters permitting great amplification of the primary beam. "The authors thank S. A. Fridrikhov for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 24Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

BAB

Card 2/2

L 00773-66 EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWP(t)
IJP(c) AT/JD/JW
ACCESSION NR: AP5012581 UR/0181/65/007/005/1565/1567

AUTHOR: Serebrov, L. A.; Salin, V. I.

TITLE: Field-intensified secondary electron emission transmitted through thin layers of magnesium fluoride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 1565-1567

TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, electron emission, magnesium compound, thin film

ABSTRACT: To explain more precisely how an electron with insufficient energy to pass through a thin film can cause this film to emit a secondary electron from the side opposite to the incident electron, the authors checked this phenomenon with thin films of MgF_2 on an aluminum substrate. The construction of the targets and of the vacuum instruments used for the measurements was analogous to that employed in a similar investigation with SnS (FTT v. 7, 1243, 1965). The measurements were made by a pulsed double-beam procedure, also employed previously. Comparison of the oscillograms of the secondary electron emission pulses shot through the positively charged MgF_2 layer and the pulses of the primary current has shown that in this case the emission becomes intensified by the field. The reasons for some deviations from results by others are briefly discussed. In addition to the field-intensified emission through the MgF_2 film, the authors considered secondary emis-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5012581

sion by reflection, using pulses of primary electrons whose energies could be varied between 0.1 and 1.5 keV. In this case there was no intensification of the emission by the field. It is concluded that an appreciable contribution to the field intensification is made by soft x-rays induced in the target substrate. "The authors thank S. A. Fridrikhov for a useful discussion." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

44,55

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 11083-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6000563 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/012/2192/2199

26
24
B

AUTHOR: Serebrov, L. A.; Shmulevich, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Charge image in recording signals on the charged target of a storage tube

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 12, 1965, 2192-2199

TOPIC TAGS: storage tube, electrostatic field

ABSTRACT: A theoretical and experimental investigation is described of the phenomena occurring in a dielectric (semiconductor) target which lost its initial distributed surface charge at some spots as a result of recording electric or light pulses. The structure of the charge image in the vicinity of the discharged-through-recording spot is described by integral formulas for field strength. It is inferred that the induced-conductance storage tube must have a better resolution than the secondary-emission storage tube. A special circuit was developed for experiments with a two-beam graphecon tube intended to obtain potential profiles of discharged spots; calibrated signals were recorded on the target, and the charge image was

UDC: 621.385.832.822.2

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2

probed by a medium-energy-electron beam. The "depth" of the initial charge image was kept fixed, while the size of the discharged spot was widely varied. A tenfold variation in the spot width practically did not affect the read signal; long and short pulses were reproduced with the same amplitude contrast. "The authors wish to thank B. N. Lityak and S. A. Fridrikhov for a useful discussion." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 13Aug64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 002

SEREBROV, L.A.; SHMULEVICH, V.L.

Potential relief in recording signals on a charged target of a memory tube. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.12:2192-2199 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted August 13, 1964.

L 18841-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JW/AT

ACC NR: AP6006852 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0573/0575

AUTHOR: Serebrov, L. A.; Salin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Field-amplified secondary emission from thin dielectric and semiconductor layers

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 573-575

TOPIC TAGS: secondary emission, dielectric material, semiconductor material, zinc sulfide, manganese compound, fluoride, conduction electron, dielectric layer, electron beam, electron energy

ABSTRACT: The authors study field-amplified secondary emission by measuring the potential in the emitting section of the target. A pulsed electron beam was passed through thin films of zinc sulfide and manganese fluoride in vacuum. The potential of the target was continuously measured by recording "readout" signals generated by scanning the specimen with a beam which was expanded into a delayed television raster. Curves are given showing the emission amplification factor and electron-excited conductivity in the specimens as a function of the primary electron energy. The curves for field-amplified secondary emission show maxima at a primary electron

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L 18841-66

ACC NR: AP6006852

energy of 0.5 kev for the case of manganese fluoride and at 2 kev for zinc sulfide. The bands on the television screen became clearer and the readout current increased as the primary electron energies varied from 3.5 to 8-10 kev. It is natural to assume that in this case there is a greater contribution from electron-excited conductivity with a current compensated by the surface charge of the target. This compensation is probably due to slow current carriers since the comparatively fast secondary electrons have practically no effect on the density of the surface charge. Curves for the coefficient of electron-excited conductivity of the target as a function of primary electron energy have their threshold at approximately 3.5 kev. At the same time, the curves for emission amplification as a function of primary electron energy show a constant minimum value above the same value of approximately 3.5 kev. The specimens begin to show aftereffects at primary electron energies above 3.5 kev. If the auxiliary beam is turned on several seconds after the trace of the primary beam disappears, the spot on the target will be as clear as it was at first. This effect increases with primary electron energy and the density of the primary current. The authors thank L. N. Dobretsov for discussing the results of this work and for a number of comments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

SEREBROV, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; Novosibirsk, Kamenskoye shosse, korp.3, kv.12.

Osteosynthesis of intra-articular fractures with experimental use of cow horn nails. Vest.khir.75 no.5:47-50 Je '55.(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii (dir.-dots.D.P.Metelkin, rukovod.roboty-prof.S.L. Shneyder)
(FRACTURES, experimental,
intra-articular, osteosynthesis with cow horn)

SEREBROV, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Physiological control in treating endarteritis obliterans with sparteine. Vrach.delo no.2:119-122 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Otdeleniye ortopedii i travmatologii (zaveduyushchiy professor G.Ya.Epshteyn) i fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zaveduyushchiy kandidat meditsinskikh nauk M.A.Serebrov) Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii.
(ARTERIES--DISEASES) (SPARTEINE)

SEREBROV, M.A. (Novosibirsk, Kamennoye shosse, d.5, kv.12)

Anatomical surgical principles of ligation of the gluteal arteries. Vest.khir. 77 no.9:54-60 S '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i ortopedii (dir. - dotsent D.P.Metelkin, rukovod. raboty prof. S.L.Shneyder)
(BUTTOCKS, blood supply
gluteal arteries, surg., ligation, technic & surg. anatomy)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion. The Stomach. T-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55737.

Author : Metelkin, D.P., Serebrov, M.A., Yarovoy, A.A.
Inst :
Title : Some New Data on the Functional State of A Resected Stomach.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Vopr. travmatol., orthopedii i vosstanovit. khirurgii. 2. Novosibirsk, 1957, 245-252.

Abstract: A method modifying the stomach resection method by Moynigen, applying an anterior colonic anastomosis and an additional intertestinal anastomosis, prevents the flow of the stomach content into the adducting genu of the intestinal loop, and checks the flow of bile and of pancreatic juice into the stomach completely. The liberation of the duodenum prevents the development of fistulae. When this method was used, fatal

Card : 1/2

SEREBROV, M.A.; GORDEYEVA, A.P.; BAYUN, V.N.

True rupture of the healthy heart. Khirurgiia 36 no.3:120-121 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(HEART--DISEASES)

SEREBROV, M.A., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; BAYUN, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Potentiated anesthesia as a method for combatting shock. Ortrop. travm.i protez. 21 no.4:66-67 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz mediko-fiziologicheskogo otdela (nach. - M.A. Serebrov) TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii po gornospasatel'nomy delu (nach. - K.Yu.Kaminskiy).
(SHOCK) (ARTIFICIAL HIBERNATION)

SEREBROV, P.; PROSELKOV, A., redaktor; SHITIKOVA, Ye., redaktor; LEBEDEV, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Calculations of industrial enterprises for out-of-town deliveries] Raschety promyshlennykh predpriiatii pri inogorodnikh postavkakh. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1955. 147 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Accounting)

SEREBROV, V. I. of the Strommashina Works

"1958 production of equipment for electro-ceramic works and future prospects."

report presented at the First Technical Conference on the Intorduction of New Techniques into the Electrical Insulator Industry, 12-15 Mar 1958, State Sci. Tech. Committee of Council of Ministers of USSR.

SEREBROV, Vladimir Tikhonovich, prof.; VENGEROVSKIY, I.S., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A., tekhn. red.

[Topographic anatomy; for students and physicians]Topograficheskaia anatomiia; dlia studentov i vrachei. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1961. 446 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(ANATOMY, HUMAN)

TKACHENKO, R.F., master po remontu PMS-36 (stantsiya Bredy, Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi).; KHOROSHEV, V.A., starshiy mekhanik puteukladchika PMS-26 (stantsiya Tuapse, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi).; VISICH, A.D., master po ekspluatatsii mashin (raz"yezd Kutan, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi).; NECHAYEV, B.N., master po ekspluatatsii mashin (stantsiya Karaul-Kuyu, Ashkhabadskoy dorogi).; SYCHEV, A.P., mekhanik puteukladochnogo krana (stantsiya Dzegam, Azerbaydzhanskoy dorogi).; SEREBROV, Yu.T., mekhanik putekladochnogo krana (stantsiya Dzegam, Azerbaydzhanskoy dorogi).; SHMELEV, V.V.; master po remontu (stantsiya Girey, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi).; MIRONENKO, V.I., mekhanik-puteukladchik (stantsiya Girey, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi).

According to the operators of railroad machinery, the equipment could be utilized in a better way. Put' i put.khoz.5 no.2:30-33 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

AKHREMOVICH, M.B.; GENDLINA, L.B.; IKONEN, Ye.V.; SEREBROVA, I.G.

Improving the biological resistance of particle boards and fiberboards. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.31:111-118 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

ARKHREMOVICH, M.B., kand. biol. nauk; IKONEN, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotr.; SEREBROVA, I.G., nauchnyy sotr.; KHIMUNIN, S.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; BAKHTIYAROVA, R.Kh., red. izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the protection of wood from decay and damage by wood-destroying insects during major repairs of residential buildings]Pravila zashchity drevesiny ot gnieniia i povrezhdeniia derevorazrushaiushchimi nasekomymi pri kapital'nom remonte zhilykh domov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. 2. Laboratoriya zashchity derevyannykh konstruktsiy Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Ikonen, Serebrova, Akhremovich).
(Wood--Preservation) (Dwellings--Maintenance and repair)

GOGITASHVILI, Georgiy Grigor'yevich; SEREBROVA, I.M., inzh., retsenzent; CHIZHOVA, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in the liqueur and vodka, wine, and soft drinks industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v likero-vodochnoi, vinodel'cheskoi i bezolkogol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 155 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Distilling industries--Safety measures)
(Wine and wine making--Safety measures)
(Soft drinks)

BELOVA, Antonina Matveyevna; GOLYGINA, L.N., spets. red.; SEREBROVA, I.M., spets. red.; ANNZAVT, Yu.M., red.

[Safety measures in the fishing industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 268 p. (MIRA 18:7)

24196
S/129/61/000/007/011/016
E073/E535

15 2240

AUTHORS: Chaporova, I.N., Shchetilina, Ye. A. and Serebrova, O.I.

TITLE: Influence of Additional Tempering on the Properties of the Carbides WC-Co

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1961, No.7, pp.44-46

TEXT: The authors investigated the carbides BK4B (VK4V), BK6B (VK6V), BK8B (VK8V) and BK6M (VK6M) after heat treatment. The specimens were heated in a resistance furnace for 1.5-2 hours at 750, 500, 250 and 150°C. The duration of soaking at the tempering temperature was 2 hours and this was followed by cooling at a rate of 2°C/min. From each batch specimens were taken for investigating the microstructure, determining the coercive force, the bending strength and for the alloy VK4V also the impact strength. The specimens from the carbides VK8V, VK6V and VK4V contained micrographite inclusions in addition to grains of a tungsten carbide and veins of the cobalt phase. The alloy VK6M had a two-phase composition. Granulometric analysis of the carbide phase showed that during heat treatment (tempering at

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Influence of Additional Tempering ... S/129/61/000/007/011/016
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various temperatures), the size of the tungsten carbide grains did not change either in the coarse grain carbides VK8V and VK4V, the medium grain carbide VK6V or in the fine grain carbide VK6M. The shape of the grains of the WC phase also did not change. No difference was observed in the coercive force values before and after tempering. A slight increase in the bending strength (by 8 to 10 kg/mm^2) was observed after tempering at 250°C. However, tempering at 500 and 750°C did not result in any change of the bending strength. Taking into consideration the square errors of the mean arithmetic values, it can be stated that even at 250°C the influence of tempering is insignificant and is almost entirely overshadowed by fluctuations of the average strength values. Tempering of the alloy VK6V at 250 and 500°C showed no influence on the bending strength. In tests with a second batch of specimens of the same alloy, an appreciable drop in the strength was observed (by 23 and 21 kg/mm^2, respectively) for both tempering temperatures. Tests of the alloy VK4V at 750, 500, 250 and 150°C revealed in all cases a very slight tendency to a drop in the bending strength (by 6 to 13 kg/mm^2) which did not exceed

the limits of the fluctuations of the average strength values. No difference was observed between the impact strength values of the carbide VK4V before and after tempering. Tempering of three different batches of the carbide VK6M was first carried out at 250, 500 and 750°C. In the batch tempered at 500°C, an appreciable increase in strength was observed, from 149 to 171 kg/mm^2. For verifying this all the three batches were again tempered at 500°C. The strength of the specimens of both batches corresponded to the initial state and for the third batch the strength values differed from the average ones. The investigations have shown that tempering of the carbides VK4V, VK6V and VK8V at 750, 500, 250 and 150°C does not produce any appreciable change in the properties. The investigated carbides contain graphite inclusions and, in the presence of graphite, decomposition of the Co solution is made easier and the composition of the cementing phase in the alloys was near to that of pure cobalt. Apparently additional heating does not change the composition of the Co phase and, therefore, does not have any influence on the properties of the WC-Co alloys. The carried out experiments and the explanation of

the obtained results cannot be considered exhaustive, since the changes in the properties of the alloys can be brought about by other factors (changes in the stress state of the alloy, phase transformations of the Co phase etc.). There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet, 1 Austrian and 1 English: U.S. Patent No.278073 (Method of heat treatment of carbide plates for increasing the tool service life).

[Abstractor's Note: This is an abridged translation.]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All Union Carbide Scientific Research Institute)

Influence of Additional Tempering ... S/129/61/000/007/011/016
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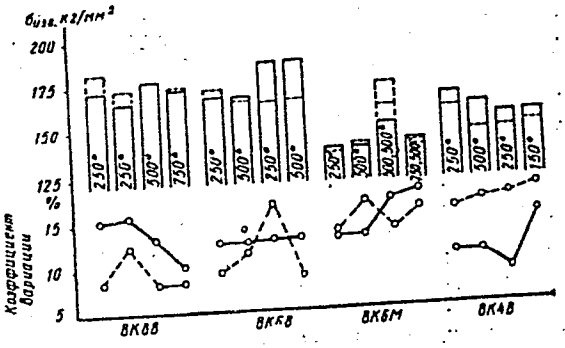
Legend to Figure

Bending strength, kg/mm^2, coefficient of variation,% of the following WC-Co alloys: VK8V, VK6V, VK6M, VK4V.

_____ prior to tempering;

------- after tempering (at the temperatures, °C, given in the individual columns)



Card 5/5

L 26052-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EPR/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pad/Ps-4/ 52
Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/AT/WH 40
ACCESSION NR: AP5001617 S/0279/64/000/006/0142/0147 B

AUTHOR: Shchetilina, Ye. A. (Moscow); Tumanov, V. I. (Moscow); Serebrova, O.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: The solubility of refractory metal carbides in cobalt 27 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 6, 1964, 142-147

TOPIC TAGS: Co-Mo_2C, Co-WC, Co-TaC, Co-NbC, Co-TiC, refractory metal carbide solubility, refractory, cobalt containing carbide

ABSTRACT: The solubility of carbides of the group IV-VI metals of the periodic system depended on the C content in the initial carbides and the conditions of alloy preparation. The solubility of Mo_2C, WC, TaC, NbC, TiC, of TiCWC, TaCWC and NbCWC (30 wt. % MC and 70 wt. % WC), and of NbCWC (2:98) was greater when melting was in a helium atmosphere than in a hydrogen atmosphere, and was least when operating under carburizing conditions. The maximum solubilities in Co in the presence of structurally free C were 6% WC, 4% Mo_2C and 0.5 mol% TaC, NbC and TiC. The maximum solubility of TiCWC was 0.5% and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001617

of TaCWC and NbCWC (30:70), 1%. The solubility of these carbides in Co was determined by their crystal structure and the value and the nature of the metal-carbon bond. Mo_2C and WC stabilized the cubic modification of Co and increased the lattice spacing; Co atoms in the Co-β phase were substituted by the Mo and C atoms, and C atoms were located interstitially in the Co lattice. TaC, TiC and NbC did not change the Co lattice spacing; partial bonds between the Ta, Ti of Nb and the C were retained when these carbides were dissolved in Co. The maximum C content can be obtained in solid solutions based on Co with the introduction of carbides when the samples are melted or sintered under carburizing conditions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

31704
S/137/62/000/002/049/144
A006/A101

15.2400

AUTHORS: Chaporova, I. N., Shchetilina, Ye. A., Serebrova, S. I.

TITLE: On the effect of the composition of carburizing phases on some mechanical properties of cermet WC-Co and WC-Ni sintered carbides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 33, abstract 2G263 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov", 1960, no. 2, 90-104)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the cooling rate on the composition of carburizing phases and the mechanical properties of WC carbides with 10 and 30% Co or Ni, differing by the C content. The C content varied depending on the initial composition of the charge and sintering conditions (filling, atmosphere). Slowly cooled carbides with 10% Co, independent of the C content, showed in all the experiments higher σ_i than rapidly cooled carbides. Carbides with 30% Co showed on the contrary higher strength in rapid rather than in slow cooling. Changes in hardness H_V of WC-Co and WC-Ni carbides cooled at various rates, were not revealed. WC-Ni carbides are less hard and durable than WC-Co carbides of an anologous composition. This difference is caused by different properties of pure metals and solid solutions of their base. No

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S/137/62/000/002/049/144
A006/A101

On the effect of the composition ...

changes in the grain growth of the WC phase in alloys depending on the cooling rate were revealed. Data on H_v and σ_{bi} are presented depending on the sintering conditions and the C content in the carbides.

A. Epik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CHAPOROVA, I.N.; SHCHETILINA, Ye.A.; SEREBROVA, S.I.

Effect of the composition of cementation phases on certain mechanical properties of WC - Co and WC - Ni ceramic metal hard alloys. Sbor. trud. VNIITS no.2:90-104 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Tungsten alloys--Testing)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)
(Powder metallurgy)

DANILOVA, T.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; AKHREMOVICH, M.B., kand.biolog.nauk; IKONEN, Ye.V.; SEREBROVAYA, I.G.; BAKHTIYAROVA, R.Kh., red.izd-va; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual on controlling insects and fungi destroying wooden construction elements of dwellings] Rukovodstvo po bor'be s razrushiteliami drevesiny v konstruktsiiakh zhilykh zdanii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 45 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. 2. Laboratoriya zashchity derevyannykh konstruktsiy Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Danilova, Akhremovich, Ikonen, Serebrovaya).
(Wood-decaying fungi) (Wood preservatives)

SEREBROVSKAYA, E. P.

317N/5
758
.S2

LENINGRADSKIY METROPOLITEN IMENI V. I. LENIN (LENINGRAD'S V. I. LENIN SUBWAY, BY) A. V. SAPAROV I E. P. SEREBROVSKAYA. LENINGRAD, LENIZDAT, 1956. 238 p. ILLUS., MAP, PORTS.

SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A.

Effect of exclusion of various sections of the central nervous system on the development of pulmonary edema. Arkh.pat. 17 no.1: 67-68 Ja-Mr '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.-prof. Ya.A.Lazeris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NARCOTICS, effects,
exper.pulm.edema)
(LUNGS, diseases,
exper. edema, eff. of narcotics)
(EDEMA, experimental,
lungs, eff. of narcotics)

SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A. (Karaganda)

Experimental therapy of pulmonary edema induced by nitrogen oxides [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol.i eksp. terap. 2 no.2:56-60 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.A. Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PULMONARY EDEMA, exper.
induction with nitrogena oxides, eff. of chloral hydrate, sympatholytin & chlorpromazine in rats (Rus))
(NITROGEN, tox.
oxides inducing pulm. edema, eff. of chloral hydrate, sympatholytin & chlorpromazine in rats (Rus))
(CHLORAL HYDRATE, eff.
on pulm. edema with nitrogen oxides in rats (Rus))

SEREBROVSKAYA I.A.

LAZARIS, Ya.A.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A. (Karaganda)

Modern views on the experimental treatment of pulmonary edema [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.3:3-15 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.-prof. Ya.A. Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent P.M. Pospelov)
(PULMONARY EDEMA, ther.
review (Rus)

SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A. (Karaganda)

Study of the protein composition of the blood plasma and edema fluid in some types of experimental pulmonary edema. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no.3:60-65 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.A.Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PULMONARY EDEMA) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

LAZARIS, Ya.A., prof.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A., dotsent (Karaganda)

Electron microscope structure of the wall of the pulmonary alveolus and changes in the pulmonary edema. Arkh.pat. 22 no.7:4-12 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.A. Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent P.M. Posepelov).

(PULMONARY EDEMA)

LAZARIS, Ya.A., prof.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A., dotsent

Pathogenesis of pulmonary edema. Sov. med. 24 no.6:97-105 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.A.Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent P.M.Pospelov).
(PULMONARY EDEMA)

LAZARIS, Ya.A., prof.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A., dotsent

"Material on the pathology of blood proteins and disorders of vascular permeability" ("Collected papers from the Department of Pathophysiology of Stalinabad Medical Institute," no.4). Reviewed by IA.A.Lazaris, I.A.Serevrovskaia. Pat.fiziol.i éksp.terap. 5 no.1:95 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (BLOOD VESSELS--PERMEABILITY)

LAZARIS, Ya.A., prof.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A. (Karaganda)

Principla therapeutic methods in pulmonary edema and their pathophysiological aspects. Klin.med. no.12:7-14 '61.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ya.A. Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent P.M. Pospelov).

(PULMONARY EDEMA)

LAZARIS, Ya.A.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A. (Karaganda)

Reactions of the blood vessels of the pulmonary circulation to chemical stimuli. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.1:3-9 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(PULMONARY CIRCULATION)
(DRUGS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LAZARIS, Ya.A.; SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A.; POLEZHAYEV, Ye.F., red.;
ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Pulmonary edema] Otek legkikh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 368 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(PULMONARY EDEMA)

SEREBROVSKAYA, I.A., [illegible]

Changes in the hemodynamics of the pulmonary circulation in pulmonary edema. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.8:25-28 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. Ye.A. Lazaris) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SEREBROVSKAYA, K. B.

Complex formation in the system serum albumin-gum-arabic. A. I. Oparin, M. S. Nardiuskaya, S. S. Melik-Sarkisyan, and K. B. Serebrovskaya (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 109, 1125-7(1956).—The moving boundary method in a Tiselius app. was used to study the complex formation in a system composed of serum albumin and gum arabic, at pH 6.0, in acetate-barbital buffer in the presence of 1% sucrose. In all cases 3 electrophoretic peaks were observed; one of these was that produced by the free excess polysaccharide; the others may be caused by a pair of complexes. One of the peaks had a mobility comparable to that of the albumin, the other had a slightly higher mobility. Hydrolysis of the migrated material gave monosaccharides characteristic of gum arabic and the complexes themselves apparently contained about 13% carbohydrate and 80% protein component.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SEREBROVSKAYA, K. B.

20-1-39/58

AUTHORS: Il'in, G. S., and Serebrovskaya, K. B.

TITLE: Demethylation of Nicotine and Oxygen Absorption by Tobacco Plants (Demetilirovaniye nikotina i pogloshcheniye kisloroda rasteniyami tabaka).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 139-141 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The studies of alkaloids proved some rules of their occurrence within certain systematic plant groups as well as the occurrence of certain related alkaloids in various species of plants. Among the concomitant alkaloids of tobacco oxidized compounds are predominant; the main alkaloid is followed by an oxidized form of the concomitant alkaloid. An active participation of the oxidized and reduced forms of the alkaloids together with forms containing N-methyl groups in corresponding metabolism-reactions and functions of plant organism is considered possible. The tests described here were induced by the proved demethylation in entire leaves of Nicotiana glutinosa and by the occurrence of nornicotine as main alkaloid in certain species of Nicotiana. The authors endeavored to determine the influence of nicotine upon oxygen absorption and to find out which species of Nicotiana are capable of demethylating nicotine. Leaves of 7 species of this genus were out in two halves, the midrib together with the

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petiole was removed, and then the halves of the leaves were infiltrated with a 0,02 M nicotine solution (in the test) or with water (control). After a certain time of exposition in a moist chamber the leaves were dried and the alkaloid content determined. As comparison half leaves of N. glauca were also infiltrated with anabasine. Table 1 shows that nicotine in N. glauca causes an intensive oxygen absorption and a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxide. As anabasine had no such effect, the authors explain the different behavior by the structural differences of the two alkaloids, especially by the presence of N-methyl groups in nicotine. Table 2 gives results of the infiltration with nicotine in 7 species of Nicotiana. Thereby the oxygen absorption of the nornicotine plants rapidly increases, whereas it is hardly influenced in the nicotine plants. N.affinis which normally does not contain any alkaloids represents an exception. Thus nicotine is a fairly active factor and influences the main function of the plants - respiration. From table 3 is to be seen that the demethylation of nicotine in nornicotine plants takes place in parallel with the additional oxygen absorption. Neither N. tabacum nor N. petiolaris transform nicotine in noticable amounts. In them nornicotine is also only a concomitant alkaloid. N. glutinosa, N. glauca, N. longiflora and N. multivalis showed a sharply

marked ability of transforming nicotine, oxygen being additionally in parallel absorbed. Thus the authors' investigations proved that the labile N-methyl group of the pyrrolidine ring in nicotine is easily split off in the metabolism of plants. This leads to the conversion of nicotine to nornicotine, whereby this latter alkaloid is accumulated in the Nicotiana plants concerned. The additional oxygen absorption during respiration, as a reaction of the organism to the nicotine introduced, makes assume its participation in reactions of metabolism which are connected with the consumption of the energy needed for it.
There are 3 tables, and 14 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh AN USSR (Institut biokhimii imeni A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: July 19, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Academician.

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

AUTHORS: Oparin, A. I., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Serebrovskaya, K. B., Bardinskaya, M. S. 20-120-6-41/59

TITLE: A Study of Ribonuclease Activity in the Presence of Gum Arabic (Izucheniye aktivnosti ribonukleazy v prisutstvii gummiarabika)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 120, Nr 6, pp 1311 - 1313 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the ferment mentioned in the title was studied by means of ribonucleic acid (RNA) in continuation of the investigations (Ref 1) on the interaction between proteins and polysaccharins started by the author and in connection with the formation of coacervates the ferment preparation yielding coacervates under certain conditions. In this connection it was of interest to determine the activity of the ribonuclease and to investigate the reaction in coacervate systems. As is known lysine (the terminal amino acid ribonuclease molecule, Ref 2) shows a slight interaction with carbon hydrates (Refs 3 - 5). It was necessary to find out whether a loss of activity of the ferment takes place. The results of the preliminary experiments are given on table 1. It can be seen from it that under the

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presence of gum arabic not only the capability of the ferment to precipitate by protein precipitators changes (in accordance with Ref 13) but also its activity remains more constant against heating to 40°. Further experiments at low temperatures (2°) showed that the ferment cannot be precipitated by means of protein precipitators (trichloroacetic acid, picric acid, tannin). This could not be achieved even after from 6 - 8 hours at from 18 - 20°. The data on the determination of activity of the ferment and of the complex after a 24 hours incubation at 2° are given on table 2. It can be seen from it that the presence of the polysaccharide retains the activity of the ferment. This is also the case with yeast invertase (Refs 14,15). There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 16 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry imeni A.N.Bakh, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1958

AUTHORS: Oparin, A, I., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Serebrovskaya, K. B. SOV/20-122-4-34/57

TITLE: The Effect of Ribonuclease Enclosed in Coacervate Drops (Deystviye ribonukleazy, vklyuchennoy v koatservatnyye kapli)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 661 - 664 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The formation of coacervate drops from diluted solutions of protein-like and other compounds of high molecular weight can be regarded as a very important step in the evolution of the substance leading to the genesis of the primordial organism. The protoplasma of the recent organisms has a coacervate quality too. As contrasted with the artificially produced coacervate drop the protoplasma is a fixed system, whereas the mentioned drops represent static systems. The stability of the protoplasma is related to the chemical processes which are continuously proceeding within it. In order to supply the artificial coacervate drop with certain dynamics, various ferments such as α- and β-amylase as

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well as catalase (Refs 1-3) were added. The objective of the present paper was the investigation of the effect of ribonuclease which was added to these drops. The coacervate drops used for this purpose contained, in addition to protein (serum-albumin) and gum arabic, ribonucleic acid (RNA). The difficulty of this problem is that the optimum of the ribonuclease lies at pH 6,2, whereas the coacervate drops from the mentioned compounds are formed in an acid pH-range in which complex compounds between protein and nucleic acid result (Refs 4,5). The possibility of the coacervate formation from RNA and from the mentioned compounds in an acid range was to be proved. Further, it was intended to explain how the ferment is effected in the presence of protein and polysaccharide. 3 types of coacervates were produced: 1) RNA-serumalbumin-gum arabic, 2)ribonuclease-serumalbumin-gum arabic and 3) RNA-ribonuclease-serumalbumin-gum arabic. By means of 2 methods it was proved that in the interior of the coacervate drop a hydrolytic splitting of the ribonucleic acid occurs under the influence of the ribonuclease. The products

of the fermentative hydrolysis of this acid escape into the solution which surrounds the coacervates. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

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BARDINSKAYA, M.S.; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; AUERMAN, T.L.

Determining the sugar content of the tea leaf. Biokhim.chain.proizv. no.7:189-195 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(TEA) (SUGAR)

SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik

Coacervate system incorporating ribonucleic acid and chlorophyll.
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.6:1532-1535 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.
(COACERVATES) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (CHLOROPHYLL)

SEREBROVSKAYA, K. B., GAVRILOVA, V. A. (USSR)

"Sensitizing Action of Chlorophyll in Coacervate Systems."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

SERPUKHOVSKAYA, N. P., AFERIAN, T. L., OPARIN, A. I. (USSR)

"Synthesis of Polyadenylic Acid in Coacervate."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

OPARIN, A.I.; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; AUERMAN, T.L.

Synthesizing activity of the polynucleotide phosphorylase of Micrococccus lysodeikticus in solution and in coacervate systems. Biokhimiia 26 no.3:499-504 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(MICROCOCCUS) (POLYNUCLEOTIDE PHOSPHORYLASE)

SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, V.B.; GAVRILOVA, V.A.; OPARIN, A.I.

Photosensitizing activity of chlorophyll in coacervates. Biofizika 7 no.1:34-41 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(CHLOROPHYLL) (COACERVATES)

OPARIN, A.I.; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; PANTSKHAVA, S.N.; VASIL'YEVA, N.V.

Enzymatic synthesis of polyadenylic acid in coacervate drops.
Biokhimiia 28 no.4:671-675 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha, AN SSSR, Moskva.

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.

Formation of coacervate drops in the synthesis of polyadenylic acid by polynucleotide phosphorylase. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4: 943-944 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Coacervates) (Adenylic acids)
(Polynucleotide phosphorylase)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; PANTSKHAVA, S.A.

Oxidation-reduction processes in coacervate drops; dehydration of DPN - H(NAD - N). Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:234-236 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.
(Coacervates) (Oxidation-reduction reaction) (Nucleotides)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; VASIL'YEVA, N.V.;
BALAYEVSKAYA, T.O.

Formation of coacervates from polypeptides and polynucleotides.
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:471-472 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; VASIL'YEVA, N.V.; MKRTUMOVA, N.A.

Study of the ribonuclease activity in a lipoprotein coacervate.
Biokhimiia 29 no.5:910-913 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; VASIL'YEVA, N.V.

Transformation of coacervate drops into dynamically stable systems. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.1:212-215 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; SEREBROVSKAYA, K.B.; LOZOVAYA, G.I.

Photosensitizing activity of chlorophyll-a in a phosphatide-protein coacervate system. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1418-1419 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR.

L 27109-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6017473 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/162/006/1418/1419

AUTHOR: Oparin, A. I.(Academician); Serebrovskaya, K. B.; Lozovaya, G. I.

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, AN SSSR (Institut biokhimii AN SSSR); Institute of Botany, AN UkrSSR (Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Photosensitizing activity of chlorophyll A in a phospholipid-protein coacervate system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 6, 1965, 1418-1419

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll, protein, biochemistry, plant chemistry, ascorbic acid

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to obtain phospholipid coacervates containing chlorophyll and to study the sensitizing activity of pigment therein. Horse serum albumin was used as the protein component of the coacervate, with lecithin isolated from fresh ox brain as the lipid component. Chlorophyll A was obtained by separating a mixture of pigments isolated from dry nettle leaves. The lipoprotein coacervate was prepared by mixing lecithin ash containing chlorophyll with a protein solution. The photosensitizing capacity of chlorophyll in the coacervates was determined by the reduction of methyl red reduction by ascorbic acid. The mixture used for this purpose consisted of 4 ml of coacervate suspension, 0.05 ml of methyl red, and 40 mg of ascorbic acid. To establish the photochemical role

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ACC NR: AP6017473 O

of the pigment found in the coacervate drops, the system was separated into coacervate and equilibrium liquid by centrifugation at 16,000 rpm for 5 min. The photochemical activity of the equilibrium liquid was determined after the addition of a hydrogen donor and acceptor.

The coacervate drops were found to be the main factor in the photosensitizing activity of the phospholipid-protein system containing chlorophyll. Removal of these drops from the system resulted in the complete disappearance of photosensitizing activity. Thus, the authors obtained a lecithin ash containing chlorophyll and a serum albumin-lecithin-chlorophyll coacervate system in which pigment was included without the participation of an organic solvent. Moreover, the pigment found in the coacervate phase possessed high sensitizing activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Mar65 / ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A.; VADKOVSKAYA, Yu. D.; PERVOVA, I.Ye.

Blood rennin and hypertensinase in hypertensinase in hypertension. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no. 1:56-62 Jan-Feb 1953. (CLML 24:1)

1. Of the Clinical Division of the Biochemical and Pathophysiological Laboratories of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- Prof. A. L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu. A.

The reaction between renin and hypertensinogen by the method of distribution by paper chromatography. Yu. A. Serebrovskaya (Inst. Therapy, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 223-8(1954).—The pictures presented by the no. and distribution pattern of spots by one- and two-dimensional chromatography of hypertensin of varying degrees of purity and of its hydrolyzates proved to be practically identical with the chromatograms of hypertensin from renin and hypertensinogen. This would indicate the inability of this type of chromatography to produce the anticipated supplemental spots, which should result from the interaction between renin and hypertensinogen, especially since it was possible to demonstrate by biol. methods that hypertensin was produced and its presence could be indicated by ninhydrin. An increase in the coloration of the spots likewise seems to point to the presence of a process of proteolysis in the renin-hypertensinogen preps. It appears necessary to resort to different methods of biochem. analysis to prove that the above mentioned proteolytic activity is directly responsible for hypertensin formation.

B. S. Levine

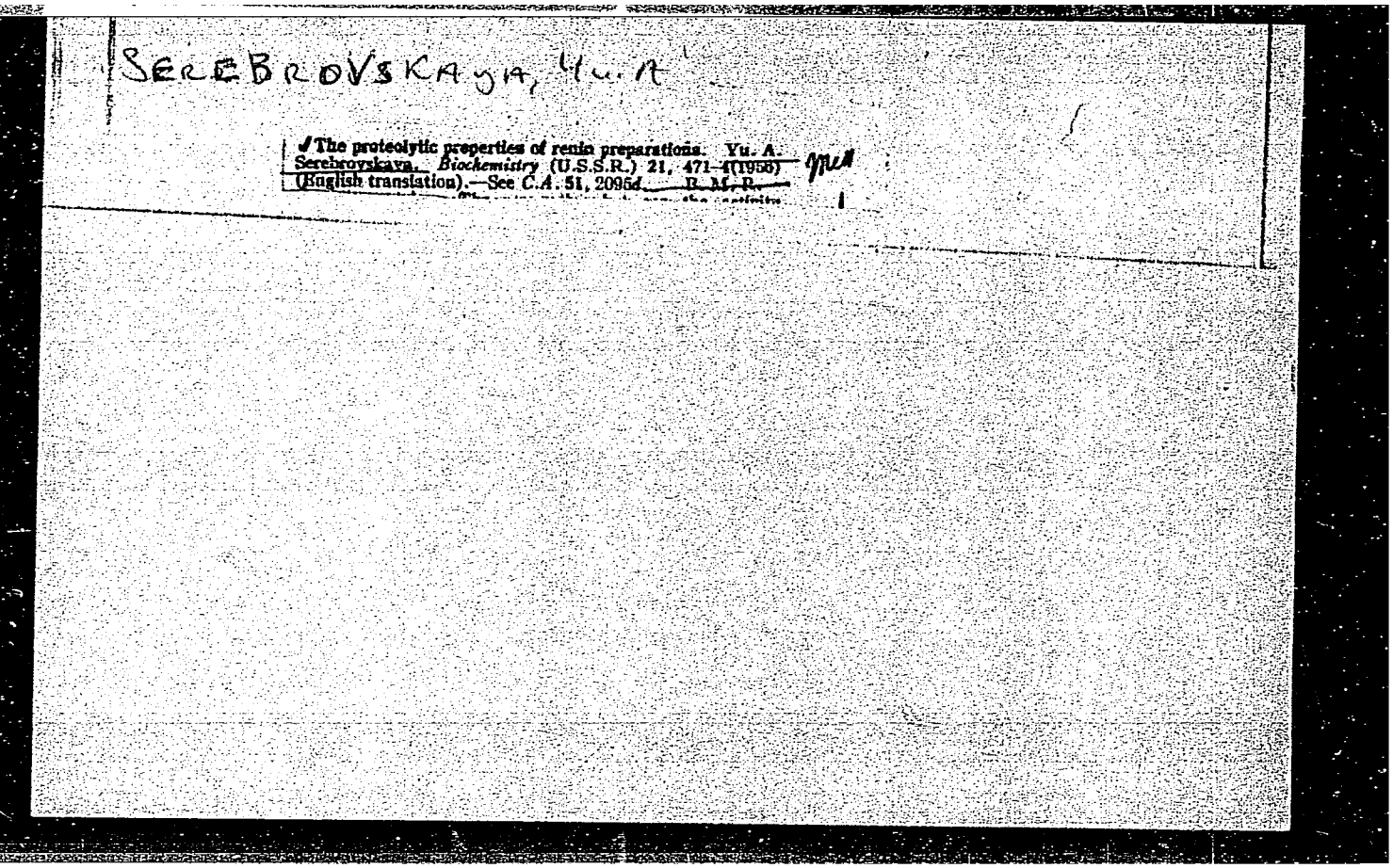
SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A.

5812. Effect of enzyme poisons on reaction between renin and hypertensinogen and on the activity of hypertensin. Y. A. Serebrovskaya *Biokhimija*, 1955, 20, 679—685 (Inst. Therapy Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow, U.S.S.R.).—Changes in the amount of hypertensin produced in the reaction between renin and hypertensinogen in the presence of some compounds binding –CO and –SH groups were investigated by means of the change of the effect of hypertensin on the blood pressure of rats. Semicarbazide, phenylhydrazine and $CdCl_2$ were found to slow down the above reaction but iodoacetate had no effect. If cysteine was added to the reaction mixture $CdCl_2$ was also ineffective. Dimercaptopropanol and thioglycollic acid do not slow down the reaction between renin and hypertensinogen but do inactivate hypertensin itself possibly by the reduction of –S–S– groups. (Russian) A. K. GRZYBOWSKI.

SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A

2864. Proteolytic action of renin preparations. Io. A. Serebrovskaia *Biokhimiia*, 1958, 23, 461—464 (Inst. Therap. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow, U.S.S.R.).—When renin prep. have acted on hypertensinogen, free tyrosine (estimated by Folin's phenol reagent and from extinction coefficients) is found in the deproteinised reaction mixture. There are 2 pH optima for this reaction —3·5 and 7·0— but the former is possibly due to a non-sp. protease as at the more acid pH the renin prep. liberate tyrosine from Hb also. More highly purified acetone prep. of renin are more active in producing hypertensinogen, but liberate thereby less tyrosine. (Russian)

T. R. PARSONS



SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu. A.

The proteolytic properties of renin preparations. Yu. A. Serebrovskaya. *Biochemistry* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 471–4(1956) (English translation).—See *C.A.* 51, 2095d. R. M. R.

SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A.

Activity of coenzyme "A" in the endocrine glands and liver in rats following irradiation. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6 no. 4:28-37 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LIVER) (COENZYMES) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS)

VIKHERT, A.M., doktor med.nauk; SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A., kand.med.nauk

Localization of renin in the kidneys of normal animals and men. Kardiologiia 2 no.4:10-17 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy anatomii i biokhimii Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.

(RENIN) (KIDNEYS)

KRAMER, A.A.; SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A.

Renin activity in the kidneys in hypertension and symptomatic renal hypertension. Terap. arkh. 34 no.12:14-20 D'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(RENIN) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES) (HYPERTENSION)

VIKHERT, A.M.; SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A.; TINYAKOV, Yu.G. (Moskva)

Renin and the juxtaglomerular apparatus in experimental nephritis. Arkh.pat. no.2:17-24 '63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov.)

VEKSLER, A.M.; SEREBROVSKAYA, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Juxtaglomerular apparatus and renin-angiotensin system (endocrine function of the kidney). Arkh. pat. no.7:3-17 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut terapii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.

SEREBROVSKIY, Aleksandr Pavlovich,; SYCHEVA, V.,red.; MUKHIN, Yu.,tekhn. red.

[V.I.Lenin's leadership in the reconstruction of the petroleum industry] Rukovodstvo V.I.Lenina vosstanovleniem neftianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 15 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Petroleum industry)

SEREBROVSKY, A. S. DECEASED 1948

Biology

see ILC

LUVSHINSKIY, V.V.; ROZENTSVEYG, A.I., inzhener, retsenzent. SERGEEVSKIY, B.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Milling] Frezerovanie. Moskva, Mashgiz. No. 14. 1953. 63 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Milling machinery)

SEREBROVSKIY, F., arkhitektor

What the residents of the new dwellings in Chelyabinsk told. Zhil. stroi. no. 3:18-21 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Chelyabinsk—Apartment houses)

SEREBROVSKIY, L A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4276

Presnukhin, Leonid Nikolayevich, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Lev Aleksandrovich Serebrovskiy, and David Berkovich Yudin

Osnovy teorii i proyektirovaniya priborov upravleniya (Fundamentals of the Theory and Design of Control Devices) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 263 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): L.N. Presnukhin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book):; S.O. Dobrogurskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: M.F. Bogomolova; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: S.D. Krasil'nikov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for students of schools of higher technical education. It may also be useful to engineers and technicians working in industry and in scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the theory and practice of designing the fundamental elements of artillery control devices, tracking systems for the continuous measurement of the moving coordinates of a target, differentiating-adjusting devices for the determination of the parameters of target motion, and the adjustment of errors obtained in the process of measuring the moving coordinates of the target. Impact solving methods which reduce to the combined solution

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NEMCHINOV, V.S., red.; MINTS, L.Ye., red.; SEREBROVSKIY, L.A., red.; SUMNIK, Z.A., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Methods and algorithms for solving the transportation problem; collected articles] Metody i algoritmy resheniia transportnoi zadachi; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosstatizdat. No.1. 1963. 149 p. Translated from (MIRA 17:3) the English and German.

SEREBROVSKIY, P. V.

Serebrovskiy, P. V. "Birds of the Binagadinsk-Kirovoy depsoits," Trudy yestestv.-ist. muzeya (Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh. SSR), Issues 1-2, 1958, p. 21-75 - Resume in Azerbaydzhan language - Bibliog: 27 items

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, N.3, 1949)

SEREBROVSKIY, V. B.

Tochenie [Grinding]. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1952. 56 p.

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YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor; SEREBROVSKIY, V.B., inzhener.

[Working metals with ceramic cutting tools] Obrabotka metallov keramicheskimi reztsami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 13 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Cutting tools)

ZAUDAL'SKAYA, M.S.; SEREBROVSKIY, V.B., inzhener, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practice of high-speed turners] Iz opyta tokarei-skorostnikov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 18 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Turning)

SEREBROVSKIY, V.B.; SHAKHRAY, M.L., professor, retsenzent; GORELOV, V.M., inzhener, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy reaktor

[The quality of machine part surfaces] Kachestvo poverkhnosti detalei mashin. Pod red. V.M.Gorelova. 2-e izd. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 44 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaia biblioteka rabochego stanochnika, no.8) (MLRA 8:3)
(Metal cutting) (Surfaces (Technology))

SEREBROVSKIY, V.B.; GORELOV, V.M., inzhener ; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Grinding] Tochenie. Pod red. V.M. Gorelova. 2-e izd. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 51 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaia biblioteka rabochego stanochnika)
(Metal cutting) (MLRA 8:7)

123-1-665

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957, Nr 1, p. 101 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Serebrovskiy, V. B., Sharin, Yu. S.

TITLE: Cutter Dynamometer for Measuring Cutting Forces (Rezets-dinamometr dlya izmereniya usiliy rezaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Mekhanich.obrabotka detaley na metallorezhushchikh stankakh. Sbornik. Moskva-Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1955, pp. 40-45

ABSTRACT: Cutter dynamometer with indicator which is used at the Uralmashzavod cutting laboratories is described. The dynamometer was calibrated using a special hydraulic dynamometer and the accuracy of the device was determined. Charts, photos, graphs, diagrams and bibliography are attached.

V.S.I.

Card 1/1

SHABASHOV, S.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEREBROVSKIY, V.B., inzhener.

Durability of cutting tools while using large feeds. Trudy Ural. politekh.inst. no.42:42-51 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Cutting tools)

SHARIN,Yu.S.; SEREBROVSKIY,V.B.

Vibration reducing chamfer on the front-rake edge. Stan. i instr. 26 no.7:21-22 Jl '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Metal-cutting tools)

AUTHOR: Serebrovskiy, Valeriy B.

TITLE: Surface Quality of Machine-Parts (Kachestvo poverkhnosti detaley mashin)

PUB. DATA: MASHGIZ; Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo mashino-stroitel'noy literatury, Moscow-Sverdlovsk, 1957, 51 pp., 3rd ed., 10,000 copies

EDITORS: Gorelov, V. M., Engr.; Publ. House Ed. (Ural-Siberian Branch of MASHGIZ): Bezukladnikov, M.A.; Tech. Ed: Sarafannikova, G.A.; Reviewer: Yarygina, V.P.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this book (which is one of a series of 27) is to raise the technological level of machine-tool operators and to develop their theoretical and practical skills.

COVERAGE: The author discusses basic problems in metal-cutting and describes processes of roughness formation on machined surfaces, instruments for measuring the surface finish, and the effect of roughness on machine performance. Interdependence between the geometric features

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Surface Quality of Machine-Parts (Cont)

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Card 4/4

SEREBROVSKIY, V.B., inzh.

Sectional cutting tools for heavy-duty planing machines. Mashinostroitel' no.10:28-29 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Cutting tools)

SEREBROVSKIY, V B

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4517

Kuklin, Leonid Grigor'yevich, Vasiliy Ivanovich Sagalov, Valeriy Borisovich Serebrovskiy, and Semen Pavlovich Shabashov, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Povysheniye prochnosti i iznosostoykosti tverdosplavnogo instrumenta (Increasing Strength and Wear Resistance of Carbide Tools) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 182 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Semen Pavlovich Shabashov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Reviewer: F. A. Barbashov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Managing Ed. (Ural-Siberian Department, Mashgiz): L. A. Kon'shina, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Dugina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel at machine-building plants, scientific workers, and students at schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book is devoted to the problem of increasing the strength and wear resistance of carbide-tipped tools. The authors discuss the theoretical bases for brittle fracture and excessive wear of carbide-tipped tools occurring during

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